THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1835.

Red Cedar for Hedges.

Those who are desirous of making hedges of red cedar, should now direct their attention to collecting the seed. Considerable difficulty is generally experienced in causing them to vegetate, where no previous preparation of them is made; a very small number, and often none at all, grow, when the berries are sown after being directly taken from the tree. By the following preparation however, which is generally adopted by those who are successful in raising this tree, they will vegetate with nearly as great facility as the seeds of apples. When they are gathered, rub off the skin and wash the seeds, rubbing them well between the hands, so as to remove, as completely as possible, the resinous substance which covers them; then mix them with fresh or unslacked ashes, and let them remain in the ashes about two weeks. If the ground is then unfrozen, plant them in drills about one inch or one inch and a half deep, and they will come up the following spring. But if the ground is frozen, at the expiration of the two weeks, mix them with earth in a box and place them in an exposed situation until the first thaw, when they are to be planted as before. A writer in the Farmer's Register, speaking of this method of preparation, says, "More than half the cedar berries prepared and planted agreeably to those instructions, *vegetated and flourished well.*" The more thoroughly the seed are cleansed, the greater will be the certainty of their vegetating.

If the young trees are well taken care of they will be ready for removal into a hedge in about two years. The smaller the trees are when transplanted, and the richer the ground, the better. The writer above quoted says, "I have not lost more than one tree in fifty in transplanting, unless the tops were cut off; in that case the trees die or decline so as to be of little account: they will improve by severe trimming if the top is left perfect." The best season for removing them is early in spring.

The cedar, for hedges, possesses advantages over almost every known tree or shrub. Unlike the various species of thorns, it is not subject to the attacks of caterpillars; unlike the crab apple it is not gnawed by mice; it possesses great advantages over the honey locust in the closeness and compactness of its growth; and in short, is not injured nor touched by any insect or large animals, and in durability and beauty, is perhaps unequaled. It is indeed of slow growth; but this difficulty is in a great measure overcome by employing a fertile soil, and cultivating the ground about it until it attains a sufficient size.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced in hedging in this country is from the dryness of the climate, so that in consequence of the great number of trees on a small portion of ground, they do not derive from it a due supply of nourishment and moisture. But the red cedar does not experience this difficulty; for on the dry, rocky, and comparatively barren hills and cliffs where it grows wild, trees often stand so closely together, and the branches are so completely interlaced, as to be perfectly impenetrable to cattle; and from the innumerable fine prickly leaves, any attempt of boys to scale it, would be next to impossible.

Soap Making.

Much difficulty is often experienced by those who manufacture their own soap; frequently indeed the operation succeeds well, but sometimes it totally fails from unknown causes. Often when every precaution has been apparently taken, complete failure has been the consequence; and the time is not long past, when some have even declared that they believed their soap was *bewitched*. But if the rationale on which the process is founded, is but understood, the whole becomes simple and easy; and may be performed with an absolute certainty of success.

Common soft soap is composed of oil (or fat,) and potash. The potash is obtained from common wood ashes, by causing water to run through it, which dissolves the potash contained in the ashes, and leaves the residue behind. The manner by which the oil or grease is obtained is well known. These are made to unite and form soap by being boiled and well stirred together.

One of the first requisites in soap making is that there should be a sufficient quantity of potash dissolved in the water, or in other words, that the ley should be *strong;* this is readily ascertained by an egg; if the egg floats the ley is sufficiently strong; if it sinks, it is too weak, and must be increased in strength by evaporating a part of the water by boiling, or by passing it again through ashes.

But it not unfrequently happens that the ley is found by trial to be strong, and yet good soap cannot be produced. This is almost always owing to the potash of the ley not being *caustic*, or capable of corroding the skin, which state is absolutely requisite to success. Potash in its purest state is highly caustic; but where ashes have been for some time exposed to the air, they gradually absorb from it a portion of the peculiar kind of air existing in small proportion in it, known by the name of *carbonic acid*, which destroys the caustic properties of the potash and renders it unfit for the manufacture of soap. Now as quick lime has a stronger attraction for carbonic acid than potash has, it is only necessary to place a quantity of lime, in the proportion of half a bushel of lime for a hogshead of good ashes, in the bottom of the leech before filling it, and it will abstract the carbonic acid from the potash of the ley, as it passes downward, leaving it in a comparatively pure and caustic state. In order to prevent failure therefore, this should always be done. In order to ascertain if ley contains carbonic acid, pour a few drops of sulphuric or nitric acid into a wine glass of the ley, when if it contains much, a violent effervescence (or boiling up of bubbles) will instantly take place, owing to the escape of the carbonic acid. The carbonic acid may be removed from the ley and render it fit for soap making, by boiling the ley with quick lime.

If the ley be *strong*, if it be rendered *caustic*, and if there be a sufficient quantity of tolerably *clean fat*, there can be little danger of success. The proportions should be about thirty pounds of fat to eight or ten gallons of ley.

Hard soap consists of soda instead of potash, united with fat; and is commonly made by adding common salt (which consists of muriatic acid and soda,) to well made soft soap, while it is yet boiling. The soda of the salt unites with the fat, and forms hard soap, while the potash unites with the muriatic acid of the salt, and separates by falling to the bottom of the vessel.* Different degrees of hardness in soaps are obtained by using potash and soda, at the same time, in different proportions. Hence grease from salt meat has a tendency to increase the hardness of soap, unless the salt be previously removed by boiling in water.

Soap of tallow is made in England, and largely in the United States, and is the best in common use; when scented with oil of caraway seeds and cast into a mold, it is used for the toilette, and is called Windsor soap. Other toilette soaps are made with butter, hog's lard, or with almond, nut, or palm oil. Sometimes fish oil is used for coarse soaps, as well as linseed oil; and rosin is often added to give a yellow color, and odor. The following proportions (by weight) have been given for a good yellow soap: tallow 25, oil 4½, rosin 7, barilla (soda) 18, settlings of waste ley, evaporated and calcined, 10, and palm oil ½ part.

Soaps are colored blue, by indigo, yellow by turmeric, &c.; and marble or veined soaps are made thus;—to the soap just separated from the spent ley, new ley is added, and then copperas dissolved in water; red oxide of iron (or colcothar,) mixed with water, is stirred in, and by manual dexterity, is so mixed as to produce the peculiar appearance.

On the Cause of Honey-Dew.

Professor Rennie of the King's College, London, has published in the last number of the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,—an elaborate article on British Plant-Lice (*Aphides*) which we intend more fully to notice hereafter; but at present we have only room for his remarks on Honey-Dew.

"The Plant-Lice which live wholly on liquid food, discharge no solid excrements. As the Plant-Lice differ in so many particulars from other animals, so do they in these discharges, which both take place in the usual way by the vent, and also by what may be appropriately termed the rump-tubes, (*tubuli uropygii,*) one on

* Eight pounds of soft soap made with olive oil, are, by boiling two hours with 6 lbs. of common salt, turned into 5 lbs of hard soap; the great loss of weight is occasioned chiefly by the water of the soft soap.

each side of the rump, long and horn-like in some species, and in others with no projection, but a mere opening.

"Through these is discharged a clear, colorless fluid, clammy and sweet like honey; and on evaporation leaving upon paper a gummy mark, not unlike that left by solution of gum-arabic. This is what is popularly termed Honey-Dew, respecting which so many unfounded and very absurd opinions have been, and still are, promulgated. Pliny hesitates whether to term it *the sweat of the heavens*, or a liquid produced by the purgation of the air!

"I have seen," says Dr. Mason Good, "as pobably many who read this work have also, a hop-ground completely overrun and desolated by the hop-green-louse (*Aphis humuli*) within twelve hours after a honey-dew (which is a peculiar haze or mist loaded with poisonous miasm) has slowly crept through the plantation, and stimulated the leaves of the hop to the morbid secretion of a saccharine and viscid juice, which, while it destroys the young shoots by exhaustion, renders them a favorite resort for this insect, and a cherishing nidus for myriads of little dots that are its eggs." (*Study of Medicine*, 3d edit. i. 339.) The whole of this is obviously erroneous and fanciful; for it has been already proved that the mouth of a plant-louse is quite unfitted to feed on honey-dew; and that the shoots are not morbid nor unhealthy till attacked by the insects; while the 'little dots' described as 'eggs' are nothing but the cast skins, the insect never laying eggs at the season in question.

"Linnæus on the contrary, who did not adopt this popular fancy of a miasmatous haze, ascribes the honey-dew, on the leaves of the hop at least, to a diseased state of the plant, caused by the caterpillar of the ghost-moth (*Hepialus humili*) attacking the roots,—a very far-fetched and unfounded explanation. Dr. Withering however, believing it correct, recommends covering the roots of the hop with stones as a preventive, inasmuch as the caterpillars, he avers, never attack wild hops, which grow in stony places. Mr. Swainson terms honey-dew one of the diseases of vegetables!

"Another ill-informed writer says, 'the honey-dew *mostly occurs after* the crops have been attacked by the plant-lice.' Sir J. E. Smith, though he admits the correct explanation given above as the *common* cause of honey-dew, contends that what is found on the leaves of the beech is an exception; but he adduces no evidence at all satisfactory in proof of its being caused by unfavorable winds; while the undoubted fact of its being the excrement of plant-lice in so many other instances weighs directly against him.

"A novel theory of honey-dew has recently been published which ascribes it to an electric change in the air. 'Last summer,' says the author,' we investigated the phenomenon with great care: the weather had been parched and sultry for some weeks previous, and the honey-dew prevailed to such an extent that the leaves of the currant, raspberry, &c. in the gardens literally distilled from their tips a clear, limped honey-dew, excreted from the plant; for the phenomenon was observable on plants entirely free from aphides; and so copious was it, where these insects were found, that had their numbers been centuple, they could not certainly have been the source of the supply. The question with me however, was set at rest by applying a lens, having previously washed and dried the leaf with a sponge, for in this case the immediately excreted globules became apparent.' But in this wiping of a leaf, might not the leaf have been previously wounded, perhaps by the beak of some plant-louse, and hence the exudation of sap, [juice] not honey-dew? and may not the circumstances of finding the honey-dew on leaves where there are no plant-lice be accounted for on the principle that the insects had abandoned, as they always do, the parts covered with their *ejecta*, unless these fell from insects on some overhanging branch? It is indeed justly remarked by M. Sauvages that they are careful to eject the honey-dew to a distance from where they may be feeding. I have now (March) in my study a plant of the Chinese Chrysanthemum, the young shoots of which have swarmed with plant-lice all winter, and the leaves below are covered with honey-dew. I tried the experiment of wiping it off from a leaf, but no more was found when it was protected by a piece of writing paper from the plant lice above; while the writing paper became sprinkled all over with it in a few hours. By means of a lens also, I have actually seen the plant-lice ejecting the honey.

"The honey-dew ejected by the plant-lice is most obvious in the case of the mealy species (*Eriosoma*) and in those of the elm, the poplar, and the apple (American blight) as also sometimes in the cabbage plant-louse, it may be seen in round drops of a yellow color, from the size of a pin's head to that of a currant, or even of a grape. When of small size, those drops have by some been mistaken for eggs. Ants as well as wasps (though not bees) are extremely fond of the honey-dew; and hence ants have been accused sometimes of the injuries done by the plant-lice; a fancy as unfounded as M. Huber's, who represents the ants as keeping flocks of plant-lice in winter, as we keep milch cows, and as having a language to command them to eject it when required;—all a misrepresentation of common facts, ingenious without doubt, as all M. Huber's observations are, but in this case quite fanciful."

Farm Implements, &c.

From the Report of the Committee (Judge Buel, chairman,) on Farm Implements, at the late Fair in Albany, we make the following selections:

THRESHING MACHINES.

"*Burrall's new combination threshing machine*," presented by the inventor, Thos. D. Burrall, who resides at Geneva, Ontario county—price from 35 to 45 dollars, without horse power; of machine and four horse power, $125; do. do. two horse power, $100. The larger machine requires 6 hands to attend it, and will thresh 200 bushels wheat in 8 hours; the smaller, with four hands, will thresh 100 bushels in the same time. Cylinder 14 in diameter, 2½ feet long, and performs from 1200 to 1300 revolutions in a minute. Have threshed from 10 to 20,000 bushels of grain without repair. This machine differs from most machines, in being so contrived as to separate the grain, principally, from the straw, in the process of threshing, as threshers and screens alternate in the bed piece, which may be varied at pleasure; threshes all kinds of grain. As the committee could only *examine* the machines, and saw but the momentary action of the three first named, they cannot safely give opinions as to their absolute or comparative merits; they appeared all to be substantial and useful labor-saving machines, entitled to public notice and patronage.

CORN CULTIVATORS.

1. "*Van Bergen's Corn Cultivator*," (Coxsackie) presented by C. N. Bement. The sides expandable in parallel lines so as to be adapted to spaces between rows of different breadths, and the shares may be adjusted to turn the earth in or out. A new implement, and apparently a good one, drawn by a horse. Price $15.

2. *Bement's Expanding Corn Cultivator*.—C. N. Bement, of Albany, proprietor and inventor. The improvement on the common cultivator consists in a wheel and clevis, by which the depth may be regulated by double pointed shares, and two scarifyers inserted between the shares. Expandible from 18 to 36 inches. Price $00.

The utility of the Cultivator in dressing corn and other hoed crops, in saving a vast amount of manual labor, in almost superseding the hand hoe, and in doing the work better than the plough, in most cases, induces the committee to recommend them to the general notice of our farmers. [See the common corn cultivator figured, Gen. Far. current vol. p. 193.]

DRILL BARROWS AND CORN PLANTERS.

1. *Bement's Turnep Drill*.—C. N. Bement, of Albany, proprietor.—A hand barrow for drilling turneps—price $8, and an extra cylinder, adapted to sowing peas, mangel wurtzel, &c. for an additional 50 cents. [This is a modification of the drill barrow figured at p. 193, Gen. Far.

2. *Burrall's Corn Planter*—for one horse, arranged to plant corn in hills or drills, at any required distance, and to regulate the quantity of seed. A nose piece levels the ground, a coulter opens the drills, into which the seed passes through a conductor close to the coulter—two teeth cut the little side furrows made by the drill, and throw the mold over the seed—a wheel follows to press the ground upon it,—and a scraper cleans the wheel of dirt. Invented by T. D. Burrall, Geneva.—Price 16 to 18 dollars. This is an ingeniously contrived and useful machine, altogether new to us, and promises to be of great utility, not only in planting corn, peas and beans, but under simple and cheap modifications, in drilling in small grains.

3. *Robbin's Corn Planter and Turnep Drill*.—Invented by Mr. Robbins, of Lewis county, and presented by C. N. Bement. It drills six different kinds of grain—has been some time in use, and is highly approved. Price $15.

The drill barrow is of modern introduction among us, and is a valuable labor saving machine, particularly in the cultivation of ruta baga, turneps, mangel wurtzel, &c. The drilling of small grains is much practiced in Europe, and with the introduction of these implements, the practice may be found to be advantageous here, as it affords the advantage of keeping the crop free from weeds, and of keeping the surface of the ground loose. In the turnep culture, which is now fast gaining a footing among us, the drill barrow is almost an indispensable implement.

STRAW CUTTER.

Green's Straw Cutter, presented by C. N. Bement, was the only implement of this kind exhibited. It is a hand crank power. It is 5 feet long by 2½ feet wide. It has 12 knives, 8 inches long, on a 4 inch cylinder, and works upon a cylinder or roller of lead—will deliver two bushels of cut hay per minute—feeds itself, and may be managed by a stout boy. Price, highly finished, $30. The committee do not hesitate to recommend this as the most complete and perfect implement of the kind which has come under their notice.

CLOVER MACHINE.

Burrall's Clover Machine, invented and presented by D. T. Burrall, appears to be a very perfect machine. It may be propelled by a two or four horse, or water power, and with the attendance of a man will clean from 16 to 32 quarts of seed in an hour. The current of air created by the motion of the cylinder, with its serrated teeth, is made to perform the winnowing process, in the upper half, or semi-circle of the machine—the chaff being thrown off, and the seed falling into a box beneath, while the clover heads or hulls are whipt out in the lower half. No seed is apparently wasted, and all resisting bodies are readily thrown out without injuring the machine. The proprietor asserts it to be the only machine which separates the seed from the hull *without rubbing, heat or waste, at a single operation*. Price $60.

The highly profitable practice, in improved husbandry, of alternating clover and other grasses with tillage crops, and the consequent increasing demand for seed, renders every improvement in the process of cleaning clover seed a public benefit. The committee recommended this machine, with strong confidence, to the public patronage.

STUMP EXTRACTOR.

Burrall's Stump Extractor, invented by D. T. Burrall, is of cast iron, about two feet square. It is a combinatoin of power afforded by the screw, lever and wheel. Mounted on an axle and wheel, one horse, operating on a ten foot lever, will raise 25 tons. Price $80.

HARROW.

The only one exhibited was a pair of "*Craig's Scotch Angled Harrows*," presented by Mr. Craig, the maker, West Galway, Montgomery county.

The wood work is light, but strong, contains 40 teeth, each tooth is ¾ inch square and 10 inches long, of highly tempered Swede's iron. The harrows may be worked together or separate; an excellent implement on all soils—particularly for seeding. Price $15 the pair.

SMUT MILL.

Smut Mill and Grain Cleaner—invented by Wm. Battle, Albany, a cast iron cylinder, 2 feet four inches diameter, 3 feet high. Mr. Battle being engaged on another committee, no information was obtained of its performance and price.

From the Cultivator.

Merino and Saxon Sheep.

Mr. Buel.—The weakness of my eyes has of late made it difficult for me to give even the necessary attention to my private correspondence, or I should have earlier noticed your extracts from Mr. Grove's reply to R.; so far at least as to have corrected its errors and supplied its omissions; for it will certainly puzzle any of your readers to make 2¼ lbs. of Saxon wool at 80 cts. amount to $2,40, and I think they will be at a loss to account for the exclusion of our old friends the Merinos from his comparative estimate of the value of wools predicated, he says, on the price current for New York, as published in the Cultivator for May.

However, leaving all this for Mr. Grove's explanation, let us take his own data, and from it make a *corrected* calculation, and we shall arrive at results that will place the Saxon pretensions to superior value in fleece where they belong.

Merinos averaging 4 lbs. of wool, at 60 cts. would yield	$2 40
Bakewell averaging 7 lbs. of wool, at 33 cts. would yield	2 31
Saxons averaging 2¼ lbs. of wool, at 80 cts. would yield	2 20
South Downs averaging 4 lbs. of wool, at 53 cts. would yield	2 12

Thus we find by Mr. Grove's *own scale of valuation*, that the Saxons, with the exception of the South Downs, yield the least valuable fleece of the whole!! As to their *relative* grade of merits in constitution, early maturity, and size, nothing need be said. But the fact is, that my Merino flocks, of which *five-sixths* are *ewes*, yielded this year an average of 4½ lbs. of well washed wool—still in my possession, for the inspection of those who may wish to examine it. Now let us compare them with Mr. Grove's *selected* flock of Saxons—not a "speculative breed of Saxon sheep," but a flock selected by one, than whom, it has been said, there is not in America "a more *exact*, skilful, and, for his age, experienced shepherd"—a flock chosen on the spot by one "brought up from childhood in the care of the best flocks of Germany." The advocates for Saxon wool could not desire a more advantageous selection for their cause. Now let us see the results.

R.'s merino flock averaged 4½ lbs. at 60 cts	$2 70
Mr. Grove's Saxons, estimated 2¾ lbs. at 80 cts	2 20
Leaving a balance in favor of the Merinos, of	$0 50

If any question should arise in Mr. Grove's mind, as to the *average* stated—the wool is still in my possession—if any doubt as to its *estimated value*, I can only say, that a friend of his, a near neighbor and a breeder of Saxon sheep, and who was also a large purchaser of wools, did me the favor of a visit; and on examining the fleeces informed me that he considered the wool worth 60 cents. R.

Maple Grove, Oct. 4, 1835.

A Squash.—The N. H. Gazette says that a squash of the Canada species, was raised in the garden of Wm. Stinson of that town, this season that weighed *two hundred pounds* and was sold for *five dollars*. Mr. Stinson, adds the Gazette, is in his own person, a tolerably decent edition of Daniel Lambert—and we wonder not that every thing about him thrives.

From the Cultivator.

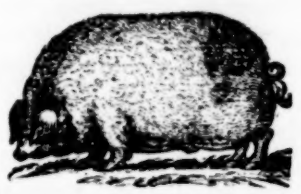
Original China Hogs.

Mr. Buel—*Sir*—Having been disappointed in procuring a drawing of one of my Berkshire hogs in time for this number, I have substituted the original China, which I have copied from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

The finest specimen of this breed which I recollect ever to have seen, was a sow and litter of pigs exhibited at the Albany County Fair and Cattle Show in 1824, by the late Thomas Hillhouse, of Watervliet. They were perfectly black, and excited the admiration of all who saw them. Yours, &c.,

C. N. Bement.

ORIGINAL CHINA HOGS.



"The Chinese hog is distinguished from the common, by having the upper part of its body almost bare, its belly hanging nearly to the ground; its legs are very short, and its tail still more disproportionately short. The flesh of this variety is whiter and more delicate. The color is commonly a dark gray. It abounds in China, and is diffused through New Guinea, and many Islands in the South Sea. The new Hebrides, the Marquesas, the Friendly and the Society Islands, possess this animal and cultivate it with great care, as it is almost the only domestic animal of which they can boast. The varieties of hog cultivated in Britain, are partly the result of climate and keep, in the European variety, and partly the effects of crossing with the Chinese. At the same time, it is only in particular districts that so much attention has been paid to this animal, as to give rise to any accurate distinction of breeds; and no where has it received any considerable portion of that care in breeding, which has been so advantageously employed on the other animals of which we have treated. Yet, among none of the varieties of these is there so great a difference as among the breeds of this species, in regard to the meat they return for the consumption of a given quantity of food. Some races can with difficulty be made fat, even at an advanced age, though fed from the trough with abundance of such food as would fatten any other animal; while others contrive to raise a valuable carcass out of materials on which no other creature could subsist."

"*The Chinese race*, according to Cully, has been subdivided into seven varieties or more; and it would be easy to point out twice the number of as prominent distinctions among the sorts in the third class. But such an affectation of accuracy is as useless as it would be tedious. One general form, approaching to that of other animals kept for their carcass, ought certainly to be preferred; and the size which is the other distinguishing characteristic, must be chosen with a view to the food provided for their maintenance, and not because it is possible to raise the individuals to a great, and probably, unprofitable weight. The fineness of the bone, and the broad, though also deep, form of the chest, denote in this, as in the other species, a disposition to make fat with a monerate consumption of food; and while it may be advisable to prefer the larger breeds in those places where bacon and flitches are in most demand, the smaller breeds are most esteemed for pickling, and are beyond all doubt most profitable to those farmers who allow them little else than the range of the farmyard, and the offals of the kitchen."

"I cannot think Nature so spent and decayed, as to bring forth nothing worth her former years. She is always the same, and like herself, & when she collects her strength, is able still. Men and studies are decayed; she is not."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

Sheep Husbandry.

Mr. Editor—In your valuable "Farmer" for June 2d, I noticed a few remarks on "wintering sheep." The importance of this animal as regards flesh and fleece, to our comforts, is proverbial, and consequently merits a full share of attention to its support, as well as propagation.

I have tried some ten or twelve different modes of supporting this animal, in a climate peculiarly inviting the rearing of sheep. Where it can possibly be had, green rye ought to be secured, to allow them, if but a few mouthfuls per day, particularly at lambing time; but at all times it appears to be singularly effectual, in preserving a high state of animal health. A few turneps thrown to them every day is essential to produce the same effect. To these, oats may be added, cut just before they are perfectly ripe, and housed, without getting wet. But, sir, at the south, a much more economical preparation can be readily had—superior in quantity and quality, per acre, to the best clover field. After the oats is taken from the field, turn over the stubble on the cow or tory peas, sow about half a bushel to the acre. In a common season, about the time the peas are ready for curing, by pulling up the vines, and thus saving peas and vines together, it will be found that the *crap grass* will be, not only high enough to cut, but so far in seed, as to furnish a rich hay. Cut then the whole with scythes, and cure as hay, salting well while stacking. Submit this food to the cutting box, feed in troughs, and mix it, half and half, with the oats cut off the ground, the same season, cut up also. Add to this, five turneps per day for each sheep, if the turneps are small, and three if large, or *Ruta Baga*. The fondness of the sheep for the pea is well known. The strength or nutritive quality of the vine and leaf, when properly saved as fodder, is equally known to southern planters. Salt well, of course, and let tar be in the bottom of the salt trough:—a little pulverized tobacco once a week with the salt, permitting the sheep to ramble through an adjacent woodland, particularly if hilly, about half the day, in good weather. Sheds for them of course in bad weather. On trial of this plan, it will be acknowledged that the number one acre will support, in high health and fleece, will meet the expectations of the most perfect economist. Like all other animals a state of costiveness is inimical to animal health, but in the sheep, this is readily prevented, by either rye or turnep. The pea agrees well, in every particular, with that animal. Rye straw saved well, and cut before ripe, is superior to oat straw. Barley straw is excellent, and rice straw superior—and will be found a substitute for oats if the turnep is added. A small barley or rye lot, will give the requisite quantity to secure the highest health, of one hundred sheep. Thirty minutes per day, if the turneps are added, will be sufficient. The quantity of green vegetable food, taken in during this short period, with the above quantity of turneps, will secure a healthy fermentation in the stomach of the dry food, secure a high degree of health in the animal, and of course flesh and fleece. By a little attention to littering with dry litter, on dry ground, a quantity of superior manure may be secured. To save the urine the pen ought to be laid with dry earth, previous to penning, removing it at proper intervals. Agricola.

Woodlands, Alabama, July 22, 1835.

The Grain Worm, it has been published, on very respectable authority, may be prevented from depredating upon the wheat crop, by strewing upon the grain, when the dew is upon it, and the insect abroad, powdered caustic lime. We *were* of this opinion, but have changed it. We soaked our seed in brine, rolled it in lime, and strewed both lime and pickle upon the growing crop when the grain was forming, and all without any sensible benefit. The lime used in the last operation, if we rightly remember, was fresh slacked. The fly punctures the sheath, and lodges the egg within the envelop of the wheat kernel, where lime water cannot reach it except casually.—*Cultivator.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of Rochester—No. 2.

MANUFACTURES GENERALLY.

The great extent of the *Milling Interest* having been already particularly mentioned, attention will now be directed to the *Manufactures generally* which contribute so largely to the prosperity of the city of Rochester. The account presents an aggregate that will surprise many even of our own citizens, who have, as is frequently the case, overlooked or slighted those matters which are commonest before them.

THE WOOLEN FACTORIES

Are worthy of a prominent place, from the market which they (together with the Morocco factories) afford to the farmer for his wool, as well as for their contribution to the solid wealth of the place by the greatly increased value which their operations impart to the raw material.

The *Carpet factory* is one of the most interesting and successful branches of business pursued here. It was commenced in 1832—burnt in 1834—and re-established in 1835. Twenty looms and forty persons (the weavers mostly from British factories) will be steadily employed in making Venetian and Scotch carpeting, of excellent quality. The products of the establishment will shortly be diversified by the making of *Imperial* or *three-ply* carpets, and also of *Rugs* of superior quality. From 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of coarse wool and worsted yarn are annually consumed——producing about 40,000 yards of carpeting, worth about $60,000.—— These quantities (of raw material and manufacture) will speedily be much increased by the proposed additions to the machinery. Besides this, the people of the surrounding country are here supplied to a considerable degree with carpets dyed and wove from their own yarn. E. D. Smith & Co., proprietors. Buildings of stone, and large—real estate and machinery, worth $12,500.

The extensive *Woolen factory* of E. & H. Lyon has been steadily augmenting its business from its commencement. It is in excellent order, with spacious stone buildings, and machinery of the most approved sort. It employs 60 hands, uses $42,000 worth of wool yearly, and turns out $70,000 worth of broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. Investment in real estate and machinery, $45,000.

The *woolen factories* of H. N. Curtiss and John Post employ 33 hands, use $10,000 worth of wool, and yield sattinets and plain goods worth annually about $22,000.—besides a large amount manufactured for customers from the surrounding country.

There are several establishments for Wool-carding and Cloth-dressing.

COTTON GOODS.

The Cotton Manufacturing Company (Joseph Strong, agent) have $70,000 invested in real estate, employ 100 hands, and turn out annually about $55,000 worth of sheetings, shirtings, yarn and batting.

The cotton business has not been prosecuted with the spirit which such an advantageous location justifies; though, from the enterprising feeling now awakened, it cannot be doubted that other cotton factories will shortly be established.

LEATHER.

The Tanning and Leather Establishment of J. & D. Graves is one of the most perfect in the Union—well located, and buildings excellent, valued at $25,000. This Tannery makes about $70,000 worth of Leather yearly.

The Tannery of Jennings & Keeler manufactures annually about $40,000 worth of sole and upper leather.

The three Morocco factories of Edw. Roggen, Errickson & Parsons, and J. & D. Graves, afford a ready market for Sheepskins from the surrounding country and from Canada. Sheepskins alone are bought, principally for the wool, to the amount of $100,000 annually in this city, from the farmers of the vicinity—besides the imports from Canada, &c.

Saddles, Harness and Leather Trunks are extensively manufactured at the establishments of Lathrop & Co., Squier & Eggleston, John Watts, &c.

Hose for Fire Engines is made by J. & D. Graves, Alfred Judson and Lewis Selye.

Leonard's Buckskin Wrapper and Glove Factory employs 30 persons and does a good business—yearly products worth $12,000.

JEWELRY, IRON, BRASS, &C.

Six Gold and Silversmiths' Shops and Stores, owned by E. Cook, W. & H. Stanton, J. Packard, A. J. Burr, G. R. Clarke, and Albert Walker.

Rifle-making is carried on to a degree of perfection which challenges competition from any quarter. The three factories of Miller, Medberry and Gilbert are so well known to all sportsmen in this quarter, that further particulars are unnecessary. The *Seven-shooting Rifle* is now brought to great perfection by the ingenious inventors, the Messrs. Miller, who find the demand increase as the nature of the improvement becomes generally known.

Steel springs for carriages are made in two establishments expressly for the purpose, and also at Witbeck & Hanford's Coach Factory.

A Bell and Brass Foundry, several brass-workers, brass lamp and beer-pump makers, &c.

Three Iron Foundries—The Eagle and Rochester furnaces supply most kinds of Mill and other castings, to the value of $30,000 yearly.

Several Iron turners.

A lead-pipe factory, making $5,000 worth.

WOOD & IRON.

Several extensive plough factories, threshing machine factories, fanning mill factories, saddle-tree and hame factory, &c. Threshing machines and fanning-mills, yearly, worth about $10,000.

EDGE-TOOLS, &C.

Edge-Tools, for Carpenters, Coopers, &c. are largely manufactured by Barton & Babcock, H. W. Stager, &c. It is asserted with confidence, that the temper and finish of these tools are unsurpassed by those from any workshops in Europe or America. They are receiving a patronage commensurate with their merits. Stager makes about $6,000 worth, and Barton & Babcock about $13,000 worth of Edge Tools yearly.

Axes are made in great quantities at several factories.

Scythes—Selye's shop alone makes six hundred dozen of these articles per annum, in addition to his other valuable manufactures.

Planes are made by Evans—
Iron-Squares, by Dana—
And there is a factory for Augers.

FIRE ENGINES.

The success attending Lewis Selye's Fire-Engine Factory is highly gratifying. Three out of the six Engines in this city are of his make, and give entire satisfaction, being preferred to the eastern Engines. The demand for Selye's Engines from various quarters is now very considerable; and they are not only working their way into the villages of the "far west," but entering successfully into competition eastward with the best Engines made in the Atlantic cities. They are equally admirable for their mechanical finish and powerful execution; and the manufacture is alike creditable to the skill and enterprize of Mr. Selye, and beneficial to the city. Investment in real estate and machinery, $16,500—hands employed, 24—turning out about $30,000 worth of work, including mill-work, &c.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

Several coach and Carriage-making establishments—those of N. Jewell, Witbeck & Hanford, Tiffany Hunn, W. Simpson, &c. Witbeck & Hanford alone turn out about $50,000 worth of work yearly—employ 41 hands, and have invested in real estate $10,000.

Various wagon and sleigh makers, manufacturing a large amount annually.

SAW-MILLS AND LUMBER.

Ten saw-mills, some of which saw long ship-plank for the supply of our own boat-yards, and for transportation to the seaboard. Besides the large quantities of lumber made in these mills, much is floated down the river to this city, &c.

A Veneering Mill has been established by A. Whipple & Co., which makes yearly about $30,000 worth of Mahogany, black walnut and maple veneers.

BOAT-BUILDING, &C.

This is swelling into a very important branch of business—and the established character of the Rochester boats secures for our builders as many orders as they can execute. The boat-yards of Seth C. Jones, W. Barhydt & Co., W. W. Howell, A. W. Riley, J. Hildreth and L. Lawson, are extensively engaged in this business. The Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, besides the chief canal of this State, have been supplied in part from the Rochester boat-yards. The amount of boat-building and repairing is now about $150,000 annually.

COOPERING.

The extent of this business may be inferred from the immense quantity of barrels required for flour, beef, pork, whiskey, beer, &c. The flouring mills alone will require about *two hundred thousand dollars worth of barrels* for their next year's business—making a total of about *six hundred thousand barrels*, at the rate of three barrels for a dollar.

CABINET-MAKING, &C.

Several extensive cabinet factories—those of William Brewster, F. Starr, Bill Colby, Shaw & Bingham, Kilbourn & Graves, and others.

Also, chair-factories, carried on by S. H. Packard, B. Colby, and others.

Two looking-glass factories—those of John H. Thompson and J. S. Ruggles.

BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES, &C.

Three extensive Breweries, carried on by Messrs. Lyman, Longmuir & Christie—all large stone buildings, real estate and machinery worth $25,000, employing 20 hands, and making yearly $40,000 worth of beer and ale.

Three distilleries, owned by Hooker & Co. A. Sawyer and E. Wolcott—making above $30,000 worth of whiskey, pork, &c.

A Spirit-gas and Alcohol distillery, owned by Geo. Brace.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

The soap and candle factories of R. Dyer, S. Moulson, and J. Anderson, make large quantities for the Lake trade, as well as for the surrounding country. Dyer's factory turns out 120,000 lbs. of candles and 60,000 lbs. of soap, annnually—besides seventy or eighty tons of tallow, which latter is chiefly exported to Canada. The purchases of raw tallow for this factory amount from 160 to 180 tons per year. Moulson's soap and Candle Factory makes 70,000 lbs. of candles, 8,000 lbs. of soap, and prepares 10,000 lbs. of tallow for sale. Its purchase of rough tallow amounts to 80,000 lbs. costing about $7,000—and of materials for soap, $3,000—making a total of $10,000 for raw materials alone. The establishments of Dyer and Moulson are both newly re-built, of stone and brick, spacious and well arranged.

PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, &C.

There are two *daily* newspapers, one of which was established in 1826—being the *first daily paper issued west of Albany*. Also, six weekly prints—three bookstores and book-binderies, and seven printing offices.

The "Genesee Farmer," one of the best Agricultural publications in this or any other country, is one of the five weekly papers—and is now in its fifth volume—a fact somewhat indicative of its worth and stability, as most papers of the kind through the Union have expired by reason of their innate weakness or want of patronage, after ricketty existences of a few months. The support of such a print argues strongly for the enlightened character of the Western Farmers.

WOODEN WARE, &C.

Wood-screw factory; sash factories, by hand and water-power; wooden-clock makers; pail, tub and churn factories; several basket-making shops; two last factories; and *last*, and *least* in appearance, but not unimportant, two *shoe-peg* factories—one of which is a most ingenious piece of machinery, which, with little manual labor, yearly converts a few cords of wood into about *three thousand dollars* worth of shoe pegs. It should not be forgotten, that those *manufactures* which put the greatest amount of value on the raw material, are, as a general rule, most profitable to the place of their location. Of wooden clocks, made yearly, $10,000 worth—pails, tubs and churns, $14,000 worth—chair stuffs, &c. $5,000 yearly, &c. &c.

MARBLE WORKS.

Two establishments for dressing marble for mantle-pieces, monuments, &c. The one owned by I. L. Morse is also extensively engaged in sawing marble, and freestone for buildings, &c.

HATS AND CAPS

Are manufactured to considerable extent by Kempshall & Divoll, W. & J. Haywood, Edw. Roggen, T. Taylor, D. Perrin, A. C. Wheeler,

MILL-FURNISHING.

Kempshall & Bush, besides their foundry for mill-castings, have a burr-millstone factory, which turns out yearly about $12,000 worth of work.

BUTCHERING, BAKING, &C.

The amount of business in these lines is far greater than the superficial observer would suppose. A little consideration of the vast number of boats and other conveyances passing through and requiring supplies in the city, will satisfy any one that the quantity of meat and bread required for our own population, large as that is, is greatly augmented by the causes just mentioned.

SHOEMAKING, TAILORING, &C.

There are many extensive Shoemaking establishments, such as those of Geo. Gould & Co., Oren Sage, Jesse Congden, S. Y. Alling, E. H. Grover, E. R. Everest, E. Pancost, J. Alling, N. Nichols, &c., some of which keep constantly employed from twenty to sixty persons.

Numerous tailoring establishments for supplying the demand from the surrounding country and from the multitude of travelers passing through the city by the Canal and Lake, and Stages—besides those shops designed more particularly for supplying custom-work to the inhabitants. The establishments of Geo. Byington, John Burns, P. Kearney, Chas. H. Graham, T. Wilkins, J. Buchan, T. Jennings, A. M. Williams, P. Doyle, Messrs. Moore, O. & E. Tyler, Sherman & Robinson, &c., employ a large number of hands.

BEEF, PORK AND LARD.

Large quantities of these articles are annually packed at the several slaughtering establishments of Rochester, for the Canada and New-York markets.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Are manufactured at the factories of Griffith, Brothers & Son, Palmer & Disbrow, &c.

DYING.

Several Dying Establishments—one of which (F. Peacock's) is so well known for the excellence of its fancy dyes, that it executes a large amount of orders from a wide extent of country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perrin's oil-mill furnishes a good market for flaxseed, and a large supply of linseed oil.

Sprague's glue factory does a good business.

A Starch factory has been in operation several years.

Two Comb factories—owned by Caldwell & Son, and W. Thurston.

Two bellews and brush factories.

Several machine shops for turning and fitting iron, brass, &c.

A factory of Sal Eratus and other chemical preparations.

The Confectionary of Alfred Hubbell uses about 40,000 lbs. of sugar, which produces articles of their manufacture to the yearly value of $8,000.

The Upholstery business, as well as the Cabinet making, is carried on largely by Wm. Brewster.

A manufactory of spirit-levels.

A Whip factory, by S. Robinson.

A Rope walk—one Powder factory.

REMARKS.

In the first number of these Sketches, the Milling Interest showed a total of twenty-one mills and 96 runs of stone, with the large amount of $540,000 invested in real estate—capable of making 5,000 barrels a day, and using, when in full operation, twenty thousand bushels of wheat each day, worth now 9 shillings per bushel—thus requiring a daily outlay exceeding $20,000 for the raw material alone, exclusive of all other expenses of milling, barrels, &c. The value of flour manufactured by the present mill power is, as already stated, between Three and Four Millions of Dollars per annum——being about 600,000 barrels, the mere cooperage of which is about $200,000!

In this second number, there is shown a great variety of other manufactures, whose products, being generally and largely on the increase, promise to contribute, in a ratio equaling any thing in our past history, to the rapid growth and solid benefit of the city. The success with which the whole operations have been managed, is alike creditable to all concerned, and indicative of the manufacturing prosperity of Rochester. There are many other mechanical pursuits in successful operation, which, though perhaps individually not large, contribute to form an aggregate vastly greater than (as has been already remarked) even many of our own citizens are fully aware.

It is believed to be a low estimate, that the amount of real estate occupied in these various manufacturing pursuits is at least equal to the amount invested in flouring mills ($540,000); and that the whole value of real estate employed for flouring and other manufacturing purposes, may be safely set down at *eleven hundred thousand dollars*.

Of the great amount of *capital* requisite to carry on such extensive manufactures, the intelligent reader may judge for himself.

And be it remembered, that we have *as yet* alluded *merely* to the *manufacturing* and *mechanical* branches of business. Future numbers will be devoted to the *commercial position* and *mercantile character* of the city—to the business of the *Forwarders* and *Merchants*—showing the extent of the produce bought, and goods sold, and the deep interest (pecuniary and otherwise) which Rochester has in the commerce of canal, lake and railroad, and the general improvement of the state. For the present, it is sufficient to say, that the revenue of the Post-office and Canal Collector's office are greater than those of any other place west of Albany—and that our forwarders are probably more largely interested in the stock of the vast fleet of boats which navigate the canal, than those of any other city in the state. RHO.

Laborers.

BY O. P. Q.

A very general complaint among farmers in this vicinity, is the scarcity of laborers. For two or three years past our lands have brought forth bountifully—almost every farmer is extending his business, enlarging his farm, and bringing his fields under a higher state of cultivation. Every one is busy. Mechanics have more to do than they can perform. All are getting rich.

Even the lawyer, the priest and the doctor, are doing well, for they too have turned farmers. For this general prosperity, we certainly should be thankful, although it has brought with it a degree of toil almost insupportable. Having suffered much myself from having more to do than I had ability to perform, I have reflected some for the causes why there should be a scarcity of the laboring class with us, while our sea port towns are complaining of the multitudes of poor brought in upon them by ship loads from Europe, —while throughout the whole length of our canals, and in all our large villages, upon all our public works in progress, as rail roads, canals, &c., there appears to be no scarcity, but rather a superabundance.

Rather than falsify the free trade doctrine, "that the high price of labor in any branch of business, will always be brought down to its proportionate value, by drawing off the surplus laborers from those branches less prosperous," I think we must find the cause with ourselves. Is not this the reason? In our eagerness to enlarge our farms, the man who possessed but fifty acres, and who could spare from his own farm much of his time, has been pushed off to the far west,—his dwelling, for fear of entailing upon the town a pauper, or the neighborhood a drunkard, has been drawn off, and converted into a hay rick, or an out-house, and all remembrance of his once happy dwelling swept forever from the earth. Like some greedy monsters of the deep, they have gone on devouring the small fry, until their lands reach each other; and the man who once lived happily among kind neighbors, now lives in solitude. Becoming independent in property, he has become haughty in feeling; he has forgotten that he needs as much the poor man's labor, as the poor man requires from him his sustenance—forgotten that that is the best state of society where the rich and the poor are mutually dependent—where, if the one is prosperous and happy, the other is well fed, well clad, and enjoying a contented mind, the summit of earthly bliss.

The remedy I would propose, is, to build cottages for the poor—invite among us the industrious, the temperate, the moral—those who will educate their children, support our common schools, and demean themselves as worthy of the high privilege of being citizens of this happy republic. O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, Nov. 14, 1835.

Cheat.

BY A FARMER.

May I say a word on this vexed subject? I do not design to enter into any argument, for enough has been already written in that way, to convince the most sceptical.

Some time ago I read a sensible remark in the Farmer, namely, that the advocates of the doctrine of transmutation never have their wheat clean of this pest. The writer might perhaps have added, that those who disbelieve in this doctrine, are on the contrary not infested with this nuisance. The solution of this curious fact is, that it is easier to rest in error, and shield ourselves under the mantle of popular prejudice, than to examine, investigate, and practically test the truth of any received opinion.

My crops were formerly as much infested with cheat as those of my neighbors; but as I have made it a rule for many years to sow none but *pure seed*, the result, or if you please, the *fact* is, my wheat is now entirely free from all foreign admixture. I do not believe that in the produce of some forty or fifty acres, scarcely a single grain of cheat or speltz is to be found. At any rate, after a careful search, I have not been able to find any. And yet, if there ever was a season peculiarly favorable to transmutation, the last was such a one. Notwithstanding all this, many persons are willing to suppose there is an affectation of singularity, in disbelieving that which is so palpable to them! A Farmer.

Goochland co., Virginia.

From the New York Farmer.

Sheep Husbandry.

In my communication to the last No. of the New York Farmer, I referred to an account of a sheep establishment, politely furnished me by a very intelligent and experienced shepherd, Leonard Jarvis, Esq., of Cleremont, N. H., as accidentally mislaid. It has since come to hand, and I have the pleasure of presenting it to my agricultural friends, to whom it will be interesting.

Cleremont, N. H., August 23, 1835.

Rev. H. Colman: Dear Sir—My avocations have been so pressing that until this moment I have not been able to communicate, as you requested me, some remarks upon my sheep and their treatment. Though I have been a shepherd 30 years, with a flock seldom ever less than 1000, more frequently 2000, I am still somewhat undecided what description of wool can be grown most profitably, and whether carefully breeding in and in, or judiciously crossing, produces the greatest improvement.

I commenced growing fine wool with a considerable number of the imported Paular and Escurial stock, then considered as the best stock in Spain, which flock I have kept to this day pure and unmixed, and at the same time, by crossing the two flocks, have a third flock, combining generally the properties of both flocks, but occasionally showing the characteristics of one of them. At the introduction of the Saxons, I procured some valuable bucks, and by crossing them with pure Merinos, acquired a fourth flock, and consequently have had, for the last ten years, four distinct flocks, viz. Paular, Escurial, Paular and Escurial mixed, and Saxon united with Merinos. These four flocks have acquired great perfection by my unremitted attention to the selection of breeders, the Merino at this time carrying a much finer fleece than in 1810, as is apparent by contrasting the present clips with wool shorn in that year. There is very little difference in the fineness of my Saxon and Escurial fleeces; these last are somewhat heavier, with a staple more elastic. The Escurial has a greater resemblance than any other Merinos, both in form and fleece, to the Saxons that I have seen, and is probably the Spanish flock from which the most approved Saxons originated. The Paulars are more compact in form, have heavier fleeces, and are constitutionally the most hardy of all the Merino race. I omitted to say that I had also, when I begun to grow fine wool, three other pure Merino flocks, viz. the Nigretta, Equiroz, and Montarco; but after a few years experience, I gave a decided preference to the Paular and Escurial, and discarded the others. You have now a concise description of my kinds of sheep; and I will say a word or two as to their general management.

I usually commence with dry fodder by the middle of November, and discontinue by the 5th of May; generally, however, for the first and last fifteen days, giving no hay, unless the ground should be covered, but feeding about half a gill of Indian corn to the sheep twice a day. As far as my experience extends, a ton of *good* hay will suffice for ten sheep, with the above quantity of grain. They are fed from racks in the yard, and have sheds to retire to at will. I have fed under cover, but believe that it tends to diminish the appetite and injure the constitution. They are kept in separate yards, in number from 50 to 100, taking care to keep those of about the same degree of strength by themselves; and have running water, though, when the ground is covered with snow, I think they do well without it. I allow about four bushels of salt to the 100 sheep, the greater part of which is consumed when the sheep are at grass. My bucks run with the ewes from the 1st to the 10th of December, allowing three to the 100. The number of lambs reared depends much upon the season; 60 lambs from the 100 ewes may be the average from flocks in quality like mine; from coarser flocks the return is greater. The ewes are not permitted to receive the buck till after they are two years old; and I prefer bucks from two years old to four.

These few facts will probably afford you little or no information; but in compliance with your request I communicate them, and should be gratified on receiving some account of your own management.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. Leonard Jarvis.

To this obliging communication, I take the liberty to subjoin a particular account of the above gentleman's flock from his printed advertising card.

I have four distinct flocks of different properties, but of equal value in the market:

1. Saxon mixed with Merino: fleeces extremely soft and fine, averaging about 2¼ pounds, staple generally very short; these are not so hardy as full blooded Merino, and consequently increase more slowly.

2. Unmixed Merino of the Escurial or Royal Spanish stock: these are very little inferior in fineness to the Saxon; staple somewhat longer, and more elastic, fleeces rather heavier; these are more hardy and productive than the Saxon Merinos.

3. Unmixed Merino of the Paular stock: these have still heavir fleeces, not so fine or soft as the Escurial; they are compact in form; constitutionally most hardy of the Merinos, and by far the most prolific.

4. Grand full blood Merinos: stock the result of previous intercourse of Escurial and Paular bucks and ewes, and consequently uniting their qualities of form and fleece, but occasionally exhibiting the peculiar characteristics of the Paular and Escurial only.

(Signed) Leonard Jarvis."

From the Cultivator.

Skinless Oats.

J. Buel, Esq.--Sir—In communicating the produce and cultivation of skinless oats raised by E. Holbrook, Esq., I beg you will not think me arrogant, or having any pretension to great agricultural skill--our motive simply is, that we hope some experienced agriculturist will (through that truly valuable agricultural publication, the *Cultivator*,) communicate the result of their experience in the cultivation of the skinless oat. Mr. Holbrook procured four quarts of skinless oats, which I sowed broadcast. The crop gathered and taken to the barn, was threshed, cleaned and measured: the product is three bushels and a half—the bushel weighing forty-four pounds. In consequence of a miscarriage when the oats were forwarded, they were not received until the 19th of May, when they were immediately sowed. The land appointed and prepared to receive them, was joining a timothy field; the consequence was, when the timothy was mown down an innumerable host of grasshoppers took possession of the oats, and commenced their usual destructive havoc, which prevented a much greater yield.

Preparation of the soil.—A piece of land from which a large crop of ruta baga was taken last November. As soon as the turneps were taken from the field, we run the plough up and down

the furrows, (the turneps being cultivated upon the four furrow system.) The land remained in this state during winter, receiving all the benefits of the frost without exposing the soil to heavy rains, &c. In March, the ridges with a plough were struck down and harrowed; when ready for sowing, they were formed into eight step lands, ploughed deep, and sowed. I must remark, in consequence of the protacted sowing, I formed a composition of sheep manure, ashes, plaster, &c. &c., with which we gave a top dressing to expedite their growth, selecting a proper period according to our judgment, for the application: although we received scarcely any rain from the time of sowing to the time of harvesting, they continued to grow luxuriantly. It may be well to remark, this mode of cultivation is not applicable to all soils, particularly sandy land.

Yours with great respect,

THOS. MIDFORD.

Hyde-Park, Oct. 15, 1835.

From the New York Farmer.

Improved Stock.

I see by the Genesee Farmer that several gentlemen, at the head of whom is the very intelligent and public spirited farmer, who writes under the signature of *Ulmus*, propose to form a joint company for the importation of Improved Stock into Western New York. This is certainly a most commendable enterprise; in any event it will give a favorable opportunity of testing the value of this stock, if that yet remains in any degree questionable. But where is the necessity of sending abroad at a very great expense, at some risk of imposition, and some risk of loss, when so many animals of this kind, of the very finest character and of undoubted pedigree, are easily to be obtained among us?

At Hyde Park, at the splendid establishment of Dr. Hosack, bulls combining every desirable property of form and stock, and cows of the very best kind, as I have had myself the pleasure of testing by personal observation, can, as I learn, be obtained on the most liberal terms; the public spirited proprietor of this establishment, to whom agriculture and horticulture are under great obligations, regarding his own interest as of small consideration compared with the agricultural interests of the state and country, having, at great expense, formed a herd of the very best animals, of the most approved kinds, for the improvement of the stock of his own state. There are several other establishments in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, where probably on equally liberal terms, as choice animals of the Improved Durham Short Horns could be selected as could be imported from England. H. C.

From the Cultivator.

THE ALBANY FAIR was held on the 13th and 14th Oct. agreeable to appointment. The exhibition fell short of the exhibitions of peceding years, particularly in the department of farm stock. This is the more to be regretted, as an unusual number of respectable strangers, from this state and our sister states, attended, many at considerable expense and inconvenience, to make purchases of stock, &c. and, we believe, went away sadly disappointed. The exhibition was not such as might have been, nor such as it ought to have been. Our citizens possess so little light, life and liberality on subjects which do not proffer to them immediate gains, however important they may be to their ultimate interests, that it would be presumption to calculate on any thing like energetic co-operation, on their part, to sustain an agricultural fair. Hence there was a want of confidence—a fearful misgiving, which deterred many from exhibiting the products of their farms.

STRAWBERRIES.—We find detailed, in the Q. J. of Agriculture, the mode by which London is supplied with Strawberries. It is stated that within ten miles around London, 1000 acres are devoted to the culture of this fruit, the product of which is transported to market almost exclusively by women, who carry the baskets upon their heads! The fruit is first put into small pottle baskets, holding about a pint; fifty or sixty of these are placed in a large basket, which is then placed upon a woman's head, on a small cushion, who trudges miles with it to market. The weight of the baskets and fruit is from 30 to 40 lbs. The pottle baskets are manufactured by women and children; they pass through several hands in the fabrication, and are yet sold at about 6d. per dozen. It is stated that the number of women employed, during the season of of this fruit, in marketing it in the metropolis, is not less than 2,000.

On a recent visit to a friend in Hartford, Conn. we had occular demonstration of *the influence of the stock upon fruit.* Our friend had in his garden a pear tree bearing large summer fruit, which ere it was ripe became rotten at the core. The fruit being consequently worthless, he engrafted the St. German pear upon several of the side shoots, and the Vergalue upon the top. The effect has been, to enlarge the fruit last grafted, and to accelerate their ripening at least a month. The St. Germain, of which we took several, are of double the size of those grown on the tree from which the grafts were taken; the Vergalue is somewhat increased in size, though deteriorated in quality, and one of the fruits which we ate showed a partial rottenness at the core. The effect of growing butter, or melting pears, on the quince, a practice general in France, is to impart more solidity to the flesh. These facts may become important, as they seem to suggest a new means of crossing fruits, by which the maturity of those that ripen too late for a northern climate may be accelerated; and those which ripen too early for winter use may be retarded in their maturity. The grape affords a good subject for experiment: and the Isabella, Catawba and Blands, may thus be brought to ripen their crops with more certainty and in greater perfection among us.

THE PEACH.—A new method of propagating and of preserving from the worm this valuable tree, is published in the last *Farmer and Gardener*, by an Alabama correspondent. He makes 12 inch cuttings of the *water sprouts*, and inserts them 9 inches in well dug mold, between the middle of Nov. and 1st Feb. They mostly live and do well; and after four years' trial, he declares that not one of the many trees propagated in this way has been affected by the peach worm, although his other trees have been seriously injured by them. He sows early peas in his peach orchard, which his pigs consume upon the ground—keeps three feet of surface about his trees loose and clean with a hoe, and puts a shovel full of leached ashes about each in the spring.

The statistics of the *Coal Trade* in Great Britain will astonish those who do not appreciate its extent. The annual consumption of coal is stated at 12,000,000 chaldrons. Of this quantity three and a half millions of chaldrons are used in manufactories, chiefly to propel machinery, as a substitute for water power,—an expense we are likely to avoid from the extent of our hydraulic power. 1,400 ships and 15,000 seamen are employed in the transportation, and 21,000 at the mines, upon the rivers Tyne and Wear alone. The coal fields of Durham and Northumberland are estimated at 837 square miles. Of these only 79 miles have been excavated. The residue is estimated to furnish 6,046,320,000 tons a year for 1727 years. But for her coal mines, the expense of fuel would form a serious drawback upon the profits of British husbandry. These facts should admonish the west, the *fur west*, to be provident of its fuel.

The importance of canals and good roads, and the value of manures to agricultural prosperity, are strikingly illustrated in the following incident related by Chaptal:

"During a tour which I made with Bonaparte in Belgium," says he, "I heard him express to one of the council of a department, his surprise at the vast extent of waste land over which he had just traveled: he was answered thus: 'Give us a canal to transport our manures, and to convey away our produce, and in five years this sterile country will be covered with crops.' The canal was constructed, and the promise realized, in less than the required time."

RHEUMATISM.—A highly respectable correspondent in Massachusetts has requested us, from motives of philanthropy, to publish the following recipe for curing the rheumatism, the efficacy of which he has witnessed. We can only repeat to the afflicted his words—"*Try it*"—we do not think it can do harm, and may do good.

"Take one gill of alcohol and one gill of spirits of turpentine—mix them in a bottle and add one ounce of camphor. Apply this compound by rubbing thoroughly with a piece of flannel the part affected, three nights in succession—then omit three—and so on till a cure is effected. It is a powerful medicine, and if it should affect the stomach, take a small quantity of brandy, ginger tea, or something of a like exciting nature."

SALT AND LIME.—It is recommended by writers on the subject, to sow salt and lime over ground infested by slugs, snails, grubs and other insects of their character. Lime when spread over soil in a hot or caustic state, it is stated, will destroy insects, and their larvæ or eggs. When it becomes slacked and is held in solution by water, it is readily taken up by plants as food, and forms a constituent part of them.

"It is astonishing," says a writer in the Gardener's Magazine, "how ignorantly neglectful are the cultivators of the soil, when their crops are devasted by slugs, not to dress the soil so as to render its surface quite white, during the promise of a few days dry weather, with caustic lime. It is instant destruction to every slug it falls upon, and those that it misses are destroyed by their coming in contact with it when removing in search of food."

A WORD TO FARMERS.—It is not perhaps generally known, that Po-toe tops sustain through the Winter a worm very destructive to grain. Mr. Chapman, of Madison, in this county, showed me a few days since a piece of Wheat, on ground where potatoes grew last season. On a part of which the tops were collected together and burned last fall. Where they were suffered to remain, at least three fourths of the Wheat has been destroyed by worms; and what they have not destroyed is small and sickly—while the wheat where the tops were removed shows no mark of their ravages.—*Somerset Journal.*

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.—We noticed sometime since a mammoth cabbage raised by Platt Straton, Esq. of Flushing, Long Island, weighing 28 1-2 lbs. besides four other cabbages raised by him, weighing together, 107 pounds, and sold at New York Market, for 6 cents per lb. The English papers spoke in boasting terms of about half that weight. What will they say of a turnep of gigantic dimensions raised by Mr. Richard Tompkins, Poughkeepsie, 2 feet 5 in. in circumference and weighing 7 lbs. Does such luxuriance in the vegetable kingdom, prove the degeneracy of our climate alleged by Raynal and others?—*N. Y. Star.*

Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale at his farm at East Bloomfield Center, 40 Bucks and about 500 Ewes. They are from the finest flocks of Dutchess county, and consist of full blooded Merinos and Saxons, and various grades of each.

LEONARD THOMPSON.

Bloomfield Center, Nov. 19, 1835. nov 21 f3t

The Complete Farmer & Rural ECONOMIST,

BY Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, second edition, revised, improved, and enlarged, just published and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

This work is got up in superior style, published on fine paper with new stereotyped impression, and is decidedly the neatest thing of the kind yet published in this country. Booksellers and others supplied by the dozen at the trade price.

Fading of the Woods.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

Splendor is on the bough!
The withering leaves fall fast;—
Yet wilder beauty crowns the forest now
Than through the summer past.

A more respendent blaze
Of rich and radiant hues
Gleams through the autumn haze,
Than mid the summer dews.

So is it Nature loves
In all her power to part;
So with her passing splendor moves
The severing human heart.

Calm through pleasant years
We love some kindred mind;
But 'tis only through our parting tears
Its full delights we find.

Then, how in form and face,
In every act and tone,
Beam forth the tenderness and grace
That melt us, and are flown!

Miscellanies.

ARABIAN HORSES.—We proceeded, with one of his equeries, to visit the courts and the stables, where the beautiful Arabian stallions were secured. None can form an idea of the Arabian horse, who has not visited the stables of Damascus, or of the Emir Beschir. That superb and graceful animal loses its beauty, its gentleness, its picturesque shape, when transplanted from its native soil and its customary habits, to our cold climate, and to the shade and solitude of our stables. It must be seen near the tent of the Arab of the desert, its head placed between its legs, shaking its long black main like a moving parasol, and brushing its beautifully polished sides with the turning sweep of its tail, the extremity of which is always dyed of a purple color. It must be seen also with its splendid cloths set off with gold and pearl embroidery, its head covered with a net of blue or red silk, worked with gold and silver lace, terminating in dangling points falling upon its nostrils, by which he alternately veils or exposes to view, at each undulation of the neck, the fiery, broad, intelligent and gentle ball of the protruding eye; it must be seen especially when mixed, as at that moment, in a group of two or three hundred horses, some lying in the dust, others kept in check by iron rings, and fastened to long ropes which crossed the courts; others again escaping to the sands, and leaping at a bound the lines of canals which impeded their course; others were held in hand by young black slaves, dressed in scarlet vests, and resting their caressing heads upon the shoulders of these children; others playing together without restraint, like colts in a field, springing upon each other, rubbing their foreheads, or mutually licking their beautifully shining and silvery hair, their eyes fixed upon us with anxious curiosity, owing to our European costume and novel accents, but some growing to be familiar, and gracefully holding out their necks to our caressing and coaxing.

The transparency and mobility in the physiognomy of these horses exceed all belief; their thoughts are depicted in their eyes, and in the convulsive motion of their cheeks, their lips, their nostrils, in as striking and characteristic a manner as the impressions of the soul upon a child's countenance. When we approached them for the first time, they made mouths and grimaces, as indicative of repugnance and curiosity, as any that a man, susceptible of strong feelings, could have made at the aspect of an unforseen and disqdieting object. Our language especially struck them with astonishment, and the movement of their ears, pricked up or thrown back, or stretched forward, attested their surprise and uneasiness. My attention was particularly directed to several mares of inestimable value, reserved for the Emir himself. I proposed to the equery, by the drogoman, a sum as high 10,000 piastres ($2500) for one of the handsomest; but no price can induce an Arab to part with a blood mare, and I failed this time in effecting any purchase.—*Lamartin's Travels in Palestine.*

SALT SPRING.—In digging for water on Mr. Samuel Warren's land in York, last week, he came to a rock at about 38 feet, when he commenced boring—at the depth of 90 feet he struck a vein of salt water which immediately ascended with considerable velocity, the auger was withdrawn and the hole plugged to prevent the well's filling. Since which Mr. Warren has fixed pump logs to the orifice, and, as we understand, the water will discharge itself on the surface of the ground at the rate of 20 gallons per minute. We learn from those who have visited the premises that the saline properties are nearly or quite equal to those of Onondaga. —*Liv. Reg.*

HOGS IN HARNESS.—A novelty was seen at St. Albans the other day, which proves that pigs are not of such a doltish material as admits of no improvement. A man who holds a small farm near St. Albans, made his entry into the latter place, mounted on a small car drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness the uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place three or four times, he went into the Woolpack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours, while he despatched his business as usual at the market, when they were put to the cars and driven home again, multitudes cheering him. This man it is said, has only had these animals under training six months. A gentleman on the spot offered him £50 for the concern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.—*Eng. paper.*

FRUITS OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.—Mr. Cooper Culver, a farmer, of the town of Arcadia, exhibited in market a few days since, 15 Onions, closely trimmed of their tops and fibrous roots, weighing 15 lbs., and measuring 1 peck. He received a good round price for them. Mr. C. informs us that in addition to his usual farming operations, which in fact engrosses his principal attention, he has sold during the past season, chiefly to canal boatmen, 700 bushels of garden vegetables, of all sorts, for which he realized nearly the sum of $400.

Mr. C. mentioned another fact which we think ought to be told for the benefit of such farmers as may choose to improve by it. It is, that from the information he has derived within a few years from reading agricultural publications and essays, (no inconsiderable proportion of which he has found in the Wayne Sentinel,) he is enabled to *double his crops and profits.*—*Wayne Sentinel.*

COLD WATER.—It is stated in the Scientific Tracts, that those persons who exclusively confine themselves to brushing their teeth daily with *pure cold water*, without any regard to the thousands of articles ostensibly prepared with cost to arrest the progress of caries in teeth, with very few exceptions, preserve them in the highest state of organic perfection.

A few weeks since we copied an article, stating that common cranberry juice externally applied to Ring Worms would perfect a cure. Since that time a person in our office, subject to this distemper, has applied the specific with entire success.—*Ohio paper.*

The largest Cabbage in the world has been raised by Mr. Geo. P. Frost, in his garden in the village of Ithaca, in the state of New York. It weighs thirty & a half pounds! Another in the same garden measured eleven feet six and a half inches in circumference.

ANIMAL LIFE.—Average duration of Animal Life. By a celebrated Zoologist:

Quadrupeds.	Years.	*Birds.*	Years.
The Horse from	8 to 32	Pigeon,	8
Ox,	20	Turtle Dove,	25
Bull,	15	Goose,	28
Cow,	23	Parrots, from	30 to 100
Ass,	33		
Mule,	18	*Amphibiæ.*	
Sheep,	10		
Ram,	15	Turtles, Tortoises.	50 to 100
Dog, from	14 to 25		
Swine,	25		
Goat,	8		
Cat,	10		

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe co. N. Y. Sept. 15, 1834.